POLITICAL NOTES.

man this country has produced, and these new



CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS. time occupied was but 23 minutes.

and of this month.

month.

Gen. Merritt complains that the great obstacle to Indian recruiting is the Indian Bureau's regulation that when an Indian enlists his rations are cut off from those supplied to his tribe. There is also a belief among the Indians that he will lose his share in the anunity land and other tribal possessions. Gen. Merritt wants the rations restored and an assurance given the Indians that they will not suffer in any way on account of their calistment. Gen. Morgan, Indian Commissioner, says that the order to stop the rations of the Indiana issued.

Patrick Larkin, an assistant messenger of the Adjutant-General's Office, is one of the old veterans who are anchored in a good berth in the War Department. And Pat has earned in 1855, and served in the Regular Army until discharged for disability in February, 1863, from the 2d Cav., which had been changed from the Mounted Rifles. He was with the Utah Expedition, and suffered with the others under Albert Sydney Johnston in that fisseo, which permitted an army to return from one of the most disastrons campaigns without having accomplished anything. Pat was Orderly for Rebert E. Lee when he was an officer of the United States Army, and has many ancedotes to tell of the famous rebel Chieftain. When the war broke out Pat was at a fort in Texas. and says that the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter was given to the garrison by the Captain commanding while the troops were in the riding school going through the tactics of the mounted drill, the reading of the dispatch being received with ominous silence, which the officer, who shortly resigned his commission, could not exactly understand. Pat can blow bugle calls to the Queen's taste, as he was a Bugler during his service in the army. He is respected ment employe.

the greatest impartiality through the House, making no difference as to politics in his beauti-

"Now, I'll admit at once that Col. W. H. certificate act of July 14, 1890. Martin is not a legislative genius; I'll go farther, and say that he don't begin to have the The death of Commodore Ingraham, of the Boynton, who has been its Washington corresense or the education necessary for a Congress- rebel navy, recalls the fact that he was greatly spondent for 25 years, and gained a national man. But if you knew him as well as we do | lionized in this country at one time because of | reputation by his excellent work, he left the down in Texas, you'd understand at once why his action at the Port of Smyrna while an offi- paper. This will be a great loss to it. An exwe elect him to Congress over wastly smarter | cor of the United States Navy. Martin Kozta | cellent choice, however, has been made in his men, and keep on doing it. I tell you, Col. was a Hungarian, who fied to this country after successor, who is Col. Fred D. Musacy. Col. Bill's life is a history for you. He's one man | the revolution of 1848, and declared his inten- Mussey has been connected with the paper for in a million. Why, sir, he settled in our State, tion of becoming a citizen, taking out first a number of years, and is a brilliant writer. and began the practice of law. He wasn't papers. He went abroad, and was arrested by an Col. Mussey enlisted in the 7th Vt., but was remuch of a lawyer, but he got elected Proscenting | Austrian man-of-war and was confined on board | jected by the Inspecting Officer as too young. made criminals shake in their boots, and that | where it was claimed he owed allegiance and | and did a soldier's duty for a year or more, on was a good deal in Texas in those days, for the service in the army of that country. Capt. the march and in battle, during the most criminals were not mon to be fooled with. As Ingraham was notified by the United States arduous service the regiment saw. . I said before, he didn't know much about law, | Consul of the arrest of this American citizen, but he'd take a revolver in one hand and an and demanded the release of Kozia, which was indictment in the other, and he'd march up to refused. He then brought his ship alongside the culprit, and say, '- you, plead guilty, the Austrian man-of-war, opened his portholes. or I'll blow your head off.' That fetched 'em | and notified the commander of the Austrian

him, you bet. You see, at the outbreak of the war-ship St. Louis, commanded by Capt. Intook them into Virginia. He wasn't any this country public meetings were held in all got his company into some sort of a scrape tions respected the naturalized citizens of this the war went on duty at the Philadelphia barand three or four others. Then he came back | been their custom. to Texas to recruit his company. I was a young kid then, and I enlisted with a lot of going, Captain?' he'd holler back, 'Never you | the increased demands for freights. mind where we're goin'; I've got my orders to The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, | was popular both in social and official circles. take you thar, an' I'm goin' to git you thar.' St. Louis, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Peoria, After about a month of wading and swimming. Daluth and Minneapolis last month aggregated we got to Baton Rouge, the muddlest, worst be- 29,917,608 bushels against 10,042,296 bushels draggled set of boys that ever went to war. for the month of September last year. The There we took the cars and went to Virginia, receipts of corn at the same places during and we had a monkey-and-parrot time, I tell the same time were 12,528,168 bushels, you, with the Yankees for the next two years. against 9,945,037; oats, 11,822,850 bushels. I was a very good sider, and I finally was de- against 8,892,543; rye, 3,320,163 bushels, tailed away from the regiment as Orderly to against 545,331. The total grain receipts at on the subject of International Arbitration. carry messages and dispatches. I remember | those places for the month of September last the day at Appomattox very well. A day or | year were 33,778,532 bushels, and for that month two before I happened to be with the regiment, this year 61,178,241 bushels, an increase of

and I heard Col. Bill-he'd got promoted to President Harrison has broken the record of command the regiment by this time-give it receiving, and is entitled to the champion's a talk. He said: "Boys, I brung you from belt. Last week the Epworth League-500 Texas, an' I want to take you all back thar. is promoted Colonel of the 10th regiment; strong-and 200 other visiters called at the | I hear that thar's some talk of surrenderin' au' | Maj. David D. Vanvalzah, of the 20th, Lieu-White House and were received by the Presi- I want to tell you that the first --- scoundrel dent in the East Room. He shook hands with I bear talk of surrenderin' I'll blow his --each, spoke to many of them, and the whole | head off sho's my name's Bill Martin." We all knew that he hadn't any more sense than to do it. The day of Appomattox I was galloping The opinion grows stronger that Col. A. C. around carrying messages. I didn't know what Thompson, of Ohio, will receive the coveted was in them, and I didn't care. I saw some appointment to the Court of Claims before the | white flags go up, and as I came back from the front I met Col. Bill. I remember him perfectly as he came wading through the deep The negro when he goes wrong shows quite mud in a pair of low-quarter shoes. "How are mistakable. "No employe," says he, "has any as much ingenuity as the white man in evil things a-gwine, Jim?" he asked me. "So-Inventions. A dudish young negro, who is a so," I answered, not during to tell him the in any way for refusing to make contributions confirmed criminal, was arrested in this city | truth while I was so near him, for I knew he | to the campaign fund. Everyone is perfectly last week for getting money out of young ne- was just fool enough to carry out his threat. safe in refusing to pay up, and I think they gresses by promising them positions on the After I had ridden away far enough to be safe have generally come to appreciate that fact." Pullman cars as chambermaids, "if their meas- from his pistol I turned in my saddie and hol- Mr. Roosevelt wants Congress to amend the prements were right." He would take the lered back to him : 'Colonel, they're going to law so as to prohibit anyone from soliciting hight, girth, bust measurement, etc., of the surrender. The white flags are going up all campaign contributions from Government emwomen, find them satisfactory, and collect a slong the line.' I watched him and saw that ployes, fee of \$5 for securing them positions at \$60 a he began crying like a baby. Now that's the reason Pm for Col. Bill Martin, first, last, and all the time." These reasons seem to be conman to Congress, though they might fail to influence those outside the Lone Star State.

"When are you going to divide Texas?" I who enlisted was rescinded shortly after being when it will swing the United States like a General's command, and distinguished himself to be Governor of Texas or hold any State office | constantly had a Brigadier-General's command, ment. If our dreams in regard to the Southern | won credit in all his operations. During the his retirement. He is an Irishman, as his | Confederacy had come true, we'd have run the | siege of Vicksburg he was in command of all name suggests, but came to the United States | Confederacy or left it. We have everything in | the cavalry of Grant's army, and he also had a when a lad. He enlisted in the Mounted Rifles Texas to make a great State, and we'll make Major-General's command of the Western Disone. There's no such diversity of climate and | trict of Arkansas for the last year of the war. soil anywhere else in the country, and we can He was promoted to a full Brigadier-General become perfectly autonomous, with our exten- in 1862, but owing to the jealousy of the Mcof our own land-and the best land in the Senate was prevented from acting on his nomcan buy land all the way from \$1 up to \$2.50 | cers did not want to be ranked by those in the an acre, and have 30 years to pay it in, and West, especially by those west of the Mississippi. children. You see it really doesn't cost him a Brigadier-General to date from Jan. 5, 1854, own children. When anybody talks to you during the war," about dividing the State you just laugh at him. It never will be done. Disappointed politicians may talk of dividing it, so as to give them more offices, but the people won't hear of it.

Secretary of Agriculture Rusk has lately been much annoyed by some person in Washington who is sending postal cards to new members of Congress, offering for sale 800 copies of lits opponents. by every man in the War Department, from the Agricultural Report, besides 216 copies of the Secretary of War down, because he was a the Special Report on Diseases of Horses, which gallant soldier, and is now a trusted Govern- is published by the Department of Agriculture. The number advertised in these postals is exactly the number allotted to a member of the The late Gen. W. H. F. Lee was a pleasant, 51st Congress, and the conclusion is that some generous, likeable man, but even the blindest | member of the last Congress is converting into worshipers of his father had to confess that the | money documents which Congress voted for son was a man of exceedingly moderate abili- the use and benefit of his constituents. Secreties. Try as hard as they might, they never | tary Rusk is of the opinion that the constituency could make a great man out of him, or deceive of a member who would thus dispose of Governanyone who came in contact with him into be- ment publications should be made aware of the lieving that he remotely approached greatness. | fact in order that they might elect a member He was popular with his associates in the House, who would faithfully carry out the intent of as ever, according to the Senator, whom the and every little while great baskets of fine | the law governing these publications. He says, flowers would come up to him from his farm at however, that there is probably no way in Ravensworth, which he would distribute with | which the party could be detected and exposed, . .

The Treasury Department has issued a pam-"Queer ways they have down in Texat." embraces an epitome of coinage legislation | thought that a great many men would be A Texas acquaintance, speaking to me of a from the time of the passage of the law in greatly benefitted by a similar shock. somewhat noted Representative from that State, | April, 1792, establishing the United States Mint, up to and including the silver bullion

Attorney, and he was a whale, I tell you. He | the vessel, and was to be taken to Vienna. vessel that unless Kozta was immediately given up he would proceed to blow the Austrian that time, "I know Col. Bill Martin from way back," man-of-war out of the harbor. It is hardly | Col. McCawley was 65 years of age, and ensaid another Texan, "and as long as he lives necessary to state that Kozta was immediately tered the service as a Second Lieutenant March and rons for office, I'll yell for him and vote for produced and taken on board the United States war he raised a company for the 4th Tex., and graham. When the news of this affair reached General-he didn't seem to know snything the large cities and Capt. Ingraham was lauded but to go shead and fight, and so the first thing to the skies. It was a daring act, and morited that we heard down in Texas was that he'd the commendation it received, as foreign nawhere all of them were killed except Capt. Bill | country much more after this affair than had | racks, serving also at New York, Boston, on

Some idea of the era of prosperity the United others under him. Instead of taking us to a States has entered upon may be had from regailroad or a steamboat, and carrying us to our cent returns of railroads. The grows earnings destination, as any other man would have done, of 138 roads from Jan. I to Sept. 30, 1891, agbe simply took a course through the woods and gregated \$343,788,212, an increase of \$19,484,swamps, like an Indian, and struck out, telling | 441 over the earnings of the same roads for the us to follow him. It seems to me that for four same period last year. For the month of Sepweeks I waded through mud and water up to tember the earnings of 149 roads were \$45,294,my hips, only occasionally finding a dry place | 504, an increase of \$3,731,500 over the same apon which to sleep and cook our grub. When- month last year. The railroad companies are ever we'd say, 'Where in the world are you unable to have cars built fast enough to meet

about twenty-seven and a half million bushels, equal to over three-quarters of a million tons of

The receipts of cotton at Southern ports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1890, were 2,105,829 bales, and for the same period this year 2,971,-

Col. Robert H. Offley, of the Army, who died at Fort Stanton, N. M., Oct. 9, was a native of the State of New York, and was appointed from that State a First Lieutenant of the 1st Inf., May 14, 1857; promoted First Lieutenant May 14, and Captain, Nov. 23, 1861. He was promoted Major, 19th Inf., May 6, 1879; Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th Inf., Jan. 2, 1888, and Colonel, 10th Inf., March 9, 1891. By his death Lieut, Edward P. Pearson, of the 24th, tenant-Colonel of the 24th; Capt. Loyd Wheaton, of the 20th, Major, and First Lieut. Frederick Deut Sharp, a nephew of Gen. Grant, Captain, of that regiment; and Second Lieut. Raymond R. Stevens, of the 23d, First Lieutenant of the 20th.

. . Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt says that the protection given clerks who refuse to pay campaign assessments shall be real and unreason to fear that he shall be made to suffer Some of the New York soldier-hating papers

make a point of speaking of Assistant Secreclusive to the Texas mind for sending an unfit | tary Bussey as "Gen." Cyrus Bussey, inclosing the title in quotation marks, as if he had no legitimate right to it. This is because the General has incurred their displeasure by his just rulings on pension questions. This is asked the Texan, who seemed to be unusually | childish. Any one acquainted with the hiswell-informed as to matters in his State. tory of the war knows that there was no man "Nover, sir; never!" he replied with em- in it better entitled to the title of General than phasis. "That is one thing upon which all | Gen. Bussey. He went out early in 1861 in Texans are agreed. Republicans and Democrats | command of the 3d Iowa Cav., which he had are of the same opinion. We are all proud of raised and equipt. Within a short time after our big State, and we look forward to the time | he entered the field he was given a Brigadierman cracks a blacksnake whip. We can do it | in that capacity at the battle of Pea Ridge, and if we'll only stick together, and we're going to on the noted march through Arkansas. From stick together. We think it is a bigger thing that time until after the close of the war he than it is to hold an office under the Govern- and for a long period a Major-General's, and sive coast line. Then we have 13,000,000 acres | Clellan clique of the officers in the West, the whole world, sir. There's no place that a man | ination and that of a number of other meritocan get a good farm so easy as in Texas. He | rious officers from the West. The Eastern offithe interest goes to support schools for his own He finally received his commission as a full cent, for every dollar that he pays the State goes | and was brevetted a Major-General March 13, to maintaining schools for the education of his 1865, for "gallant and meritorious service

I simply want to say one thing that the renders of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE may rely on, and that is that Gen. Raum is not going to resign the Commissionership of Pensions, or be removed. He is not the man to go out under fire, and this Administration is not the style that knocks a man out to satisfy the clamor of

Secretary Blaine's health has been a frequent topic of conversation for the past six months, and the Secretary has been reported in various stages of dissolution by some persons, while others claim that he is entirely recovered from his malady. Senator Hale, of Maine, in a recent interview, said that Mr. Blaine was looking and feeling remarkably well, and that he did not in the least resemble the individual who left Washington in June last for Bar Harbor for rest and recuperation. He cats and sleeps well, and his mind is as active and alert Secretary visited recently at his home in Ellsworth on his way from Bar Harbor to Augusta, as his home at the latter place is considered much better adapted for an October residence than his Bar Harbor cottage. Senator Hale phlet containing a brief history of the coinage | said that the reports that Mr. Blaine had been legislation in the United States. The work a victim of paralysis was nonsonse, and he

> To the great sorrow of all Newspaper Row, and also of the mass of readers of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, the veteran Gen. H. V. Nevertheless he went along with the regiment

COL. M'CAWLEY DEAD.

Col. Chas. G. McCawley, the retired Colonel-Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, died at his home at Rosemont, near Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Oct. 13. Col. McCawley was stricken with paralysis last March, and has been confined to his bed since

Lieutenant eight years later, and was promoted to a Captaincy in July, 1861, his elevation to the highest rank in the corps taking place November I, 1876. Col. McCawley participated in the Mexican war, and was present at the storming of Chapultepec, as well as the capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted for the Cumberland in the Mediterranean, at Naples on the Princeton, the Mississippi, the Jamestown, the Macedonia, and the Atlantic. While on duty at Boston in January, 1862, he was ordered to join a battalion of marines at Bay Point, S. C., after which he returned to Washington. In the following May be commanded a detachment which successfully reoccupied the Norfolk Navy-yard, and during the operations about Charleston in 1863 Col McCawley took an active part, being again brevetted for gallantry in the boat attack on Fort Sumter Sept. 8 of that year, Col. McCawley was placed on the Retired List last January on account of ill health, and went North to regain his strength. The deceased officer was well known in Washington, and

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL. The Ecumenical Council of the Methodist Church continued in session during the past week, and many subjects of importance to Methodists of the whole world were discussed, particularly as regards unity and co-operation of the various branches of the great Church, On Saturday, Oct. 17, President Harrison attended the Conference and delivered an address which was being discussed by the Council, The President's remarks were given the closest attention and were frequently applauded. The President did not remain until the close of the meeting, as he had to return to the Executive Mansion to attend to important business.

It is said that the number of Congressmenelect who are going to tell "Tom Reed," the ex-Speaker, just what they think of him when | to San Francisco for that purpose. Upon being they get a chance, and face him on the floor of the House, is on the increase. It is safe to say | timore sailing first, as she will be relieved by that the great majority of these gentlemen are | the Yorktown, which has already sailed for new members, who have never met the big | Chile, and will reach there in about 50 days. man from Maine either in debate or anywhere | The Boston is being rapidly prepared for the else, or they would be a little more careful of | cruise at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will their language. "Tom Reed" comes about as | start in a few days. No other vessels are likely

members will catch a Tartar if they are not Gen, Daniel Butterfield was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth New York District last week. The Tenth District | ment, his stomach having for some time rewas represented in the 51st Congress by Gen. Francis B. Spinoia, who was re-elected, but who died some months ago. Gen. Butterfield was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1831, graduated from Union College in 1849, and became a merchant in New York City. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as First Sergeant of the Clay Guards, District of Columbia Volunteers, April 16, 1861. He became Colonel of the 12th N. Y. Militia May 2, 1861, and was honorably mustered out Aug. 5, 1861. He was promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers Sept. 7, 1861, and Major-General Nov. 29, 1862, and was ionorably mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 24, 1865. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th Inf., Regular Army, May 14, 1861, and Colonel 5th Inf., July 5, 1863. He was brevetted several times for gallantry in action in both volunteer and Regular Army. He was Chief-of-Staff to Gen. Meade at

clined on account of the state of his health. ABOUT PEOPLE.

Gettysburg, and won promotion for valuable

services rendered during that battle. The

Tenth District of New York is Democratic,

Gen. Spinola, who was a very popular man,

being elected over his opponent by a vote of 13,749, against 12,016. Gen. Butterfield de-

Ex-Gov. Beveridge, President of the Illinois State Monument Association, has approved the monuments for the 8th and 12th Ill. Cav. on the battlefield of Gettysburg, which had not been erected when the State held its dedicatory exercises last September. These monuments will shortly be placed on the spots where these regiments encountered the enemy. The 8th Ill, Cav. claims the honor of opening the battle of Gettysburg.

Henry B. Stone, the new member of the World's Fair Board of Directors, is the man who, as General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Railroad, withstood the great strike of the locomotive engineers and won it, although it cost the road millions and gave it a set-back from which it has hardly yet recovered. He is a young man, several years under 40, and possesses great executive ability. He entered the Burlington's service in a very humble capacity, and his rise to its management is due as much to his personal merit as to the New England influence behind

Judge George W. Stone, who has been for cearly 36 years and is now the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, called upon President Harrison on Thursday, Oct. 15, and urged the President to recommend in his forthcoming message the enactment by Congress of a bankruptcy law.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones, of New York, is still occupying a darkened room, but the operation upon his eyes for glancoma, is regarded as a necessful one, and the Governor hopes to be at his home at Binghamton in two or three

Mr. Lewis H. Stanton, the only surviving son of the great Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, was in Washington last week on business. Mr. Stanton is a resident of New

ARMY AND NAVY.

Gen. A. V. Kautz, commanding the Department of the Columbia, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, predicts trouble with the Indians in the Kootenai River country, and advises that military precautions be taken at ence. Of the lynching of the gambler Hunt, at Waila Walla, Wash., the General says that the civil authorities have found no one to punish, and not a soldier can be found who will tell what he knows of the lynching. He recommends that the Army hereafter be recruited from the sons of patriotic citizens, who shall serve one term; that each military post be turned into a military school, and the Army be thus made a means of educating the people in military affairs and furnishing to the country young soldiers ready to drill and command volunteers in time of war.

No date has yet been fixed for the naval armor tests at Indian Head, on the Potomac River, but the following board has been appointed to witness and report on the tests: Rear-Admiral Kimberly, Capt. Matthews, Commanders Bridgman, Barker, Davis, Chadwick, and Cowdin, Lieuts, Sutherland and Buckingham, Prof. Alger, and Chemist Lenox.

Maj. Charles B. Throckmorton, 2d U. S. Art. who had been commandant at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., for some time, was placed under arrest Tuesday, Oct. 13, and relieved of the command pending the investigation of charges of issuing worthless checks and duplicating his pay voucher. The order of arrest was issued by Gen. Howard under instructions from the War Department in Washington, Charges have been preferred by Inspector-Gen, Hughes and Paymaster-Gen. Smith. Maj. Calef, of the 2d Art, assumed command of the pest. Maj. Throckmorton will remain under arrest until inquiry has been made into this affair by Gen. schoffeld, who will decide whether there will be a court-martial. The Major claims that these charges have been preferred from personal enmity.

The U. S. Steamers Yorktown and Boston have been ordered to Chile, for the purpose of relieving the steamers Baltimore and San Fran-

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cisco, the hulls of which vessels are reported to be in so foul a state that they will have to be docked, and it will be necessary for them to go relieved they will start immediately, the Balnear being anybody's match at almost any to be sent to Chile. game played in politics or in debate as any

COUNT ARCO-VALLEY DEAD.

Count Ludwig von Arco-Valley, the German Minister to the United States, died under an operation performed on Monday, Oct. 12, in Berlin, where he had gone for medical treatfused to retain food. The operation was unsuccessful. Members of the Count's family were at his death-bed. The Count was born April 4, 1845. In appearance he was distinguished looking, but very "homely," being by some considered positively ugly. He was one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps, and was a general favorite in Washington society, and was regarded as an unusually clever diplomat. He was a member of the Red Cross Association during the Franco-Prussian War, and while in that service was captured by the French, and but for the intervention of M. Thiers, who was afterward President of the French Republic, would have been shot. After the war he became Secretary of the German Legation at the Vatican in Rome, and from there was transferred as Secretary of Legation at Vienna. He then became Consul-General to Cairo, Egypt, and in 1888 came to the United States as Minister Plenipotentiary, which position he held at the time of his death. He was deeply interested in the American pork question, and did much to bring about the free admittance of the "American Hog" to the

Emperor's Kingdom. The Count's extraordinary homeliness, with his eleverness as a talker, made him the observed of all observers, and when he appeared at receptions in the German Court dress profusely decorated with orders conferred upon him by his own Government, he attracted more attention than any man in the Diplomatic Corps. The Count was wealthy, and ranked high with the German

GEN. W. H. F. LEE DEAD. Gen. William Henry Fitshugh Lee, second on of Gen. Robert E. Lee, died at his home at Ravensworth, Va., on Thursday, Oct. 15, of heart disease. Gen. Lee has been ill for some ime and his death was not unexpected. Gen. Lee was born at Ariington, Va., now the

National Cemetery near Washington, May 31, 1837. After graduation at Harvard College in 1857, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 6th Inf. and served through the Utah campaign under Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, and later in California. He resigned from the army in 1859. At the outbreak of the war he raised a company of cavalry and became its Captain; was soon promoted Major, and became Chief-of-Staff to Gen. Loring in the West Virginia campaign. In 1862 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1863 Colonel, and served with Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, participating in most of that General's campaigns. He was promoted Brigadier-General in 1863, and was severely wounded and captured at Brandy Station, carried to Fort Monroe, and held as a hostage. He was exchanged in the Spring of 1864, and promoted Major-General, and commanded a cavalry division until the surrender at Appomattox. He was elected to Congress in 1886 and 1888, and was re-elected to the 52d Congress last November. He leaves a wife and two sons.

VETERANS IN THE CITY. William L. Ross, Captain Co. G, 64th N. Y. Gettysburg Post, 191, Boston, Mass. Comrade Ross is the manager for Singer & Co., manufacturers of the Singer cycles, No. 6 and 8 Berkley street, Boston, Mass.

John H. Short, Co. F. 140th Pa., Allegany, Pa. Comrade Short is a member of Abe Patterson Post, 88, Department of Pennsylvania, Allegany, Pa., and also a member of Encampment No. 1, U. V. L. Pittsburg, Pa. He passed through Washington on route to the National Encampment at Reading, and called at our

W. H. Haddock, Junior Vice Commander Post 68, Dorchester, Mass. Comrade Haddock belonged to the navy during the war. George Bliss, 34th Mass., Warren, Mass. Comrade Blies is Commander of Post 65, Department of Massachusetts. He is in the retail provision business. He comes to Washington to renew old recollections.

J. P. Crosby, Post 10, Worcester, Mass. Comrade Crosby served in the Navy during the war, and is now in the iron and metal business. He was in Washington to secure quarters for is Post at the next National Encampment, and says that Post 10 will have at least 500 members in line for the grand parade.

COMMODORE INGRAHAM. An Ex-U. S. Naval Officer who Joined the Confed-

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eracy Dead. Commodore Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham died at Charleston, S. C., on Friday, Oct. 16. He was born in Charleston, Dec. 6, 1803, and entered the naval service of the United States in 1812 at the age of nine years. In March, 1813, at the age of 10 years, he was ordered to the frigate Congress, Capt. John Smith, and was with him on a cruise of nine months. In 1814 he joined the ship Madison on Lake Outario, and served on her to the close of the war of 1812. He was on the Revenge in 1819 at the transfer of St. Augustine. Fla., to the American Flag. He served in the war with Mexico in the blockading fleet of Vera Cruz, and held the position of flag Captain on the Union, Commoders Connor, at the capture of Tampico.

In 1850 he was placed in charge of the Navy vard at Philadelphia by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. In 1852 he was ordered to the command of the brig St. Louis, and joined the Mediterranean Squadron, where he gained worldwide fame as the representative of the United States in the Martin Kozta affair. In recognition of his services South Carolina presented Capt. Ingraham with a magnificent sword. The Democrats of New York presented him with a medal, and throughout the country mass meetings were held to testify to the appreciation by his countrymen of his services. After his return from the Mediterranean he was assigned to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance Hydrography of the Naval Academy, where he served four years and a half. In September, 1860, he was ordered to command the Richmond, and was on a cruise when South

He promptly returned to the United States and resigned his commission in the United States Navy in January, 1861. He immediately entered the naval service of the Confederate States, receiving the appointment of Commander, and being assigned to duty at Richmond as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Subsequently he was ordered to Charleston, and as sumed the command of the naval forces and operations at this port. While there he built several ironclads, attacked and broke the Federal blockading squadron, driving the blockading fleet out to sea. Since the war Commodore Ingraham had lived a very quiet and unpretentious life, taking no part in public affairs. Last year, when Admiral Gherardi was here, he paid a visit to Commodore Ingraham and renewed an acquaintance which was formed in the Mediterranean many years ago.

Carolina secoded.

The National Prison Association.

The National Prison Association, which has been in session at Pittaburg, re-elected ex-President Rotherford B. Hayes President; Gen. Rosliff Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, Vice-President; John L. Milligan, of Allegany, Secretary, with Charles E. Felton, of Chicago, and Dr. Roland P. Falkner, of Philadelphia, as his assistants; Charles M. Jessup, of New York City, Treasurer. The new Executive Committee is Z. R. Brockway, W. M. F. Roon o. Gardiner Tufts, Francis Wayland, R. W. Mc-Claughey, and A. A. Brush.

Utica's Soldiers and Sailors' Meanment. The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Utica, N. Y., was unvailed on Tuesday, Oct. 13, in the presence of a large number of people and scores of military organizations, Grand Army Posts, and civic societies. The dedicatory address was made by Gen. John M. Palmer, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an oration by Gen.

Joseph R. Hawley, United States Senator from

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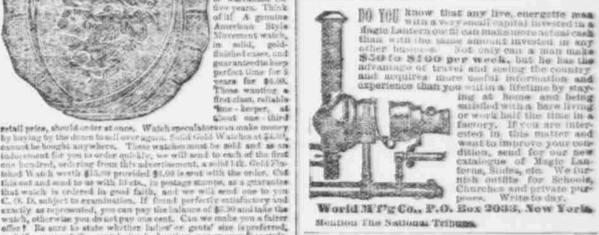


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